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Cyanocitta stelleri azteca. AZTEC JAY.

Similar to *C. s. diademata* (= *Cyanura macrolopha* Baird¹) but neck, back, and scapulars dull blue, instead of brownish gray, crest more or less tinged with blue, and the general blue color much deeper (rump, underparts, etc., azure blue instead of pale blue or turquoise blue, the wing-coverts, secondaries, and tail dull paris blue instead of dull cobalt blue); streak on forehead more tinged with blue.

South-central Mexico, in the States of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, etc.), Puebla, Morelos, Mexico, and Michoacan.

Type, No. 35156, U. S. Nat. Mus., Mountains near Mirador, Vera Cruz, June, 1864; C. Sartorius.

The name *Cyanocitta galeata* Cabanis is a synonym of *C. s. coronata* (Swains.), Cabanis, like Sharpe, having incorrectly applied the name *coronata* to the present form.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GEOTHYLPIS.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

THE form of *Geothlypis trichas* inhabiting the Pacific coast region of the United States appears to be subspecifically distinguishable from that of the interior, to which it has heretofore been referred. As the type of *Geothlypis t. occidentalis* came from the Truckee River, Nevada, and thus represents the bird of the latter area, it is the purpose now to separate the Pacific race under the name

¹ The name *Cyanocitta diademata* or *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata* has been quite universally misapplied to the form of southern central Mexico, here renamed as above. The type locality of Bonaparte's *Cyanogarrulus diadematus* is Zacatecas, on the western side of the Mexican plateau; and specimens collected there by Mr. Nelson are distinctly referable to the Rocky Mountain form which Prof. Baird later named *Cyanura macrolopha*. It therefore becomes necessary to use the name *diademata*, instead of *macrolopha* for the Rocky Mountain bird, and to rename the bird to which the name *diademata* has been erroneously applied.

***Geothlypis trichas arizela*, subsp. nov.**

CHARS. SUBSP. — *Geothlypis G. t. occidentalis similis sed minor, verticis fascia albida magis restricta.*

Al., 53.5–59 (57.1) mm.; caud., 50–58.5 (54.4) mm.; culm. exp., 10–11 (10.4) mm.; tars. 19.5–21 (20.2) mm.

Geographic Distribution. — Pacific coast region from southern British Columbia to northern Lower California; east to the Cascade Mountains and to the west slope of the Sierra Nevada; south in winter to Cape St. Lucas and Tepic.

Description. — Type, male adult, No. 7918, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Fort Steilacoom, Wash., May 13, 1856; Dr. Geo. Suckley. Upper surface dull olive green, clearer on the rump, more brownish on the crown; tail olive green, brighter exteriorly; wings fuscous, margined externally with olive green; forehead and sides of head back to and including auriculars black, bordered posteriorly by a rather narrow creamy white band, broadest on the forehead; throat and breast bright yellow, shading gradually into the creamy buff of abdomen; crissum yellow, rather paler than throat; sides conspicuously washed with brownish; bend of wing below yellow; lining of wing buffy.

Young in first plumage. — No. 101497, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 20, 1883; Major Chas. E. Bendire. Above nearly uniform warm olive brown, inclining to olive green on the rump; wings and tail as in the adult, but the greater and median wing-coverts broadly tipped with ochraceous; lores dull yellowish; sides of head and neck like the back; chin dull buffy yellowish; throat and breast yellowish, washed with brownish; abdomen buffy; sides heavily tinged with brown; crissum olive yellow.

From *occidentalis* the present race may be readily distinguished by its much narrower white frontal band, and also by its appreciably smaller size; though the former character is of course not available for determination of females and young. It differs from *trichas* as does *occidentalis*, but in dimensions not to so marked a degree. Intermediates between *trichas* and *occidentalis* such as occur on the Great Plains, come sometimes rather close to *arizela*, but the larger size of the latter, together with the usually much less ashy shade of the light markings on the head, will serve to distinguish the majority of specimens.

A June bird from Tecate Valley, Lower California, seems to be quite typical; one of similar season from Owens Lake, California, though intermediate, is, so far as may be judged from a single individual, nearer *arizela* than to *occidentalis*. The solitary

specimen from Comox, British Columbia, has a wider frontal band than any other example of *arizela*, but as in size it does not differ, this may be but an individual variation, since by geographical reasoning the Yellow-throats from southern Vancouver Island should belong to the present form.

Following is a list of the localities from which specimens of *arizela* have been examined, an asterisk indicating the breeding records:

British Columbia.—Comox.

Washington.—Fort Steilacoom*; Chiloweyuck Depot*; Shoalwater Bay.

Oregon.—Fort Klamath*; Plush*.

California.—Owens Lake*; Carberry's Ranch*; Stockton.

Lower California.—Tecate Valley (Mex. Bound. Line)*; La Paz; San José del Cabo.

Sinaloa.—Mazatlan.

Tepic.—Tepic.

For comparison, the average measurements of five adult males of each of the three forms here mentioned are appended:

NAME.	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed Culmen.	Tarsus.
<i>Geothlypis trichas trichas</i> . .	53.9	48.9	10.7	20.
<i>Geothlypis trichas occidentalis</i> .	59.3	55.1	11.1	21.1
<i>Geothlypis trichas arizela</i> . .	57.1	54.4	10.4	20.2

The writer would here express his appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Ridgway and Dr. Merriam, with regard to the use of the material from which this paper has been prepared.